

## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANSEN'S  
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

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\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.  
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

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Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on short notice.

## THE MUSE.

### THE COMPASS.

This thing was found—before the blast  
Our gallant bark was driven;  
Their feeding cries the billows roar'd,  
And not one friendly star appear'd,  
Through all the route of heaven.

Yet doubtless still the steersman stood,  
And gazed without a sigh,  
Where, poised on needle bright and true,  
And lighted by a lantern dim,  
The compass met his eye.

Thence taught his darksome course to steer,  
He braved no wish for aid;  
But braved the whirlwind's leading might,  
Nor once, throughout the dismal night,  
To fear or doubt gave way.

And what is left the Christian's life,  
That storms as dark and drear,  
Through which, without one friendly star,  
Of worldly bliss to cheer his way,  
He must his vessel steer?

Tell him no need to sow yield,  
For in the sacred page,  
A compass shines divinely true,  
And, self-illumined, greets his view,  
Aid the tempest's rage.

Then let him firmly grasp the helm,  
Though loud the billows roar,  
And soon his toils and troubles past,  
His anchor he shall safely cast,  
On Canaan's happy shore.

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House the standing committee he had appointed for the present session; to wit:

On *Education*—Messrs Robinson, Edwards, Rose, Jackson, Paulke, Major, and Stram.

On *Ways and Means*—Messrs Davis, of St. W. Co., Goodenow, White, Duffin, Conny and Williams.

*Judiciary*—Brown of M., Matthey, Tugly, Davis of M., Rich, Robinson, and Gorman.

On *Education*—Bradley, Norvell, Brown, Ling, Thompson, Seyler, and Hardie.

On *the State Bank*—Brown of D., Simonson, Christian, Claypool, Patrick, Jones, and Moore of T.

*Military Affairs*—Myers, Steele, New, Law, Fuller, Sumner, and Reed.

*State Prison*—Simonson, Hockley, Baker, Mackey, Edmondson, Milligan and Parker.

*Affairs of the town of Indianapolis*—Halle, Cooley, Johnson, Dunn, McCormack, Summers, and Walther.

On *Claims*—Lowe, Hawkins, Brown of W., Coffin, Montague, Stewart and Mitchell.

On *Roads*—Leslie, Butler of R., Peck, Prichard, Butterfield, Slus, and Osborn.

On *Canals and Internal Improvements*—Gorman, Carter, O'Neill, Clemens, Hunt, Millikin and Hedges.

On *Agriculture*—Logan, Osborn, Layman, Flanagan, Sales, Deany, and Campbell.

On *Corporations*—Hargrove, Williams, Roberts, Davis, Brown of M., Mayan and Beall.

*Enrolled Bills*—Miller and Hawkins.

On *Federal Relations*—Stratton, Danbury, Buck, Shelby, Leo, Gilbert and Wright.

*Public Expenditures*—Moore of O., Butler of V., Brown of R., Francis, Langley, Shook and Norrell.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

*Public Buildings*—Messrs Nelson, Thompson, and Chickama.

*Canal Fund*—Messrs. Sloup, Wilson, and O'Neill.

*State Library*—Messrs. Wheeler, New, and Harding.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Speaker announced the following committee for dividing the State into Congressional districts:

For the State at large, Mr. Wheeler;

1st Judicial District, Mr. Leeman;

2d " " " " Logan;

3d " " " " Shoup;

4th " " " " Butler of V.;

5th " " " " Brown of M.;

6th " " " " Stratton;

7th " " " " Davis;

8th " " " " Robinson;

9th " " " " Bradley;

10th " " " " Gorman;

11th " " " " Butler of R.;

12th " " " " Mitchell.

SENATE.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

On *Education*—Messrs Bright, Collins, Mitchell, Everitt, Harris, Farmers and West.

On *Finance*—Messrs Parker, Reed, Collett, Hoover, Collins, Kennedy, Morgan, Roberts and Stoelcker.

*Judiciary*—Harris, Wright, Bright, McGaughey, Gregory, Pichey, Collins, Kelso, Carnell and DeGraze.

*Federal Relations*—Erving, West, Aker, Parker, Hatfield, Brull, Carr of J., Davis and Revere.

*Education*—Cornett, Farrier, Shanks, Ritchey, Sands, Stanford, Bradley, and Carr of D.

*Military Affairs*—Tannhill, Kelso, Mitchell, Bradley, Stanford, Duman and Cotton.

*Roads*—Harriman, Alexander, Carr, of J., Pennington, Odell, Hoover, Miller, Parks, and Watts.

## Cattle and Internal Improvements—Harris.

Wright, Tannhill, Aker, Bright, Mount, Ritchey, Gregory, Cotton, Hoover, Duman, Shanks, Collett and Sinclair.

*Town of Indianapolis*—West, Alexander, Stanford, Morgan and Ritchey.

*Claims*—Dobson, Brull, Duman, Bradley, Pennington, Parker, Harrison, Carr of L., and Davis.

*State Prison*—Read, Watts, Hatfield, Alexander, Hoover, and Ritchey.

*Unenrolled Bills*—Morgan, Aker, and Collett.

*State Library*—Carr of J., DeGraze, Edgar, Dobson and Moffatt.

*Public Buildings*—Moffatt, Pennington, Burke, Miller and Shanks.

*State Bank*—Collins, Revere, Erving, West, Odell, Watts, DeGraze, Bright, Hoover, Carr of L., Pichey, Sinclair and Medall.

*Agriculture*—Watts, Mitchell, Parks, Pennington, Revere, Carr of J., Duman and Tannhill.

*Corporations*—Miller, Wright, Gregory, Read, DeGraze, Hatfield, Cotton and Sinclair.

*Enrolled Bills*—Revere and Gregory.

*Engraved Bills*—Mitchell and Brull.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On *Public Buildings*—Messrs Archer, Brull, and Pennington.

*Canal Fund*—Kelso, Cotton and Hatfield.

*State Library*—Revere, Parks and Medall.

The Chair announced the following committee on discharging the Senate.

Mr. Bright for the State at large:

1st District, Mr. Brull;

2d " " " " Read;

3d " " " " Kelso;

4th " " " " Miller;

5th " " " " Alexander;

6th " " " " Parker;

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8th " " " " Harris;

9th " " " " Mitchell;

10th " " " " Dobson;

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12th " " " " Sinclair.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Argus gives the official returns from all the Counties of the State.

Col Bruce's majority it will be seen falls only eighteen below TWENTY-THREE thousand.

The abolition vote is increased since 1840 from 25,627 to 27,262, a gain of 1,635.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Counties. Votes. Returns.

Albany, 5976 6212

Albany, 3247 3293

Albany, 2238 2010

Albany, 2246 2246

Albany, 5846 4379

Albany, 3239 5090

Albany, 2304 1531

Albany, 4122 3727

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## President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We have continued to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator for all things for mankind have conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with general seasons, the husbandman has his granaries filled with abundance, and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other countries steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions has been the past year well preserved and undisturbed by pestilence and epidemics, the United States are rapidly advancing toward the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Except from domestic convulsion, and at peace with the world, we are free to devote to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the People. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us to this day.

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be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years every contrivance has been grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is consulted the landholder, and the citizens of the States wherein the lands lie, are its tenants. This relation is an unwise one, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest, than a sale of the lands should be made there. They should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements on the Western waters and certain prominent barriers on the Lakes, merits, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defenses. Considering the already vast and daily increasing numbers of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile invasion of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. What over lands to add to its efficiency without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation of the present year is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included \$400,000, for the purchase of clothing, which when once expended, will be annually recouped by the sale of clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object.

To this may be also added \$80,000, asked to cover arrears of past years, and \$260,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep with the same expenditures, forty-one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is contemplated, and great pains are taken to increase industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and coal, so as to prevent fraud and impurity.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great plan which, for several years, has been so much desired, has, during the current year, been successfully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness.

There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$160,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office has been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over to the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called in the heads of the different Departments. The reduction of the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a more evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys is regarded as a paramount duty.

At present with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Doubtless every citizen who sees this inquiry cannot readily be answered.

The best that probably could be answered, would be to feed their peace and security in the protection of their various pursuits, by guarding them throughout invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from over action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and over-coming its effects.

Between the year 1832 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the bank currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money, since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money, was thrown upon the country; and an over issue, which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally resulted in a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate almost entirely without any circulating medium.

To view the fact that in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to \$61,323,898, according to the Treasury statement, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first of January 1837, being stated at \$149,185,600), added

by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were attracted with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large impositions of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but mischievous pervasion of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land. But the little cause of surprise should be, that at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—excluding as it is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period, no precedent as 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements of the part of their debtors. Apart from which if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonesty of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that a many should have escaped the blighting influence of the time.

In the solemn conviction of those truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and energy was lavished by the Representatives of the People and the States, and there have, virtually by the people themselves—It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great and of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permission as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility in order to insure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and in place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or a violation of their trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur.

It is proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and distribute the public moneys and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of \$4,000,000 in specie to be set apart as reserves by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at any one option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemable at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues with a receipt upon each issue of note that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$10,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. This is but making the use of \$10,000,000 of Exchequer bill, not substantially more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver, thereby realizing the great want of the country, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.

In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, a provision was made to return the Exchequer with the loaded authority to deal in bills of exchange, already prohibited by the vote in which an agency might be created, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a law and bona fide basis. The Legislature will on this point ought to be plainly announced as to accept all pretensions partially or otherwise. It is further proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of such exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or in place of the contemplated dealing in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent, to sell drafts, charging thereon a small but reasonable premium. I cannot but doubt that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade, and business of the whole country. Before forming this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such allusions to its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of a harmful and dangerous nature. It is proposed to create a bank, not an extraordinary one. It purports to do no more than to pay the debts of the Government with its own bills, and to issue a paper of the Government in which it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors, Treasury notes which under law it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If a bank, and as a Government Bank, the objection is available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to end-

what is due to it, or pay what it owes be abrogated. This is the chief purpose of what is called the Exchequer; and surely it, in the accomplishment of a medium to the country, and the facilities in trade, it should be regarded as a slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of the law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it, but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it is tolerated, since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor.

To that it may be answered, that the exception of such a motive to Congress, is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of such institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding as reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact, that the moment the party ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the government itself cannot force the redemption of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would have to be relied upon? The people would have to finance none but themselves, since their agents would be the strong forces, and they the passive agencies.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1. Gold and silver. 2. The paper of some institutions, and 3. A representative of precious metals, provided by the Government, and under its authority. The gold-Treasury system rejected the last in any form, and it was believed that the reliance could be placed on the issue of specie institutions, for unobtainably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case, unless one of the other kinds be used. The change in the present public use of public currency, lies between the one and exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary, their ceasing to have interest at given periods, necessarily causing their speedy return and thus restricting their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government they cannot reach the places where they are most needed. By making them permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by affording an inducement to their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it only operates in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forget the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of restoring to every paper and becoming expedient in order to place the treasury on a footing of the highest respectability is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are hindered and all its operations embarrassed. It is this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at the last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of aid at that time, as the basis for the negotiation of loans authorized by the constitution. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the pressure of embarrassedments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large and undebatable of the States, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the demands on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and prostration of the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization and of our actual responsibilities.

It was not the anxious desire of the Executive, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lenders to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in his power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small and so short in duration as amounts to more than one fourth of its ordinary annual income, a loan when the Government of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtained loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

It would be impossible to look further in this immoderate state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two years with the largest margin of power of Europe, and now owing the debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a government the strongest in the world, because emanating from a popular will, and firmly rooted in the

affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned, for such a government to have resorted to the expedient of other countries as an opportunity for a small movement of its stock, and yet have failed, implies either the most unbounded distrust in its good faith or a purpose, to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is concluding to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object.

The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about the result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that the bills would be ready sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can it fail to give the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effect upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial and with the advantage of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these blessings would flow from the measure—but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of good faith.

I recommended to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on Gen. Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission in this day may be regarded as not unjust or expedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard among the glories of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional laurels to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their penalty was fully vindicated; and although the pecuniary amount paid, is worthy of a little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it was hardly to be doubted that it would be gratifying to the brave veteran, now in the retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from patriotic motives, or from a neutral sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may be well restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of Gen. Jackson among those of the great Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American people.

I have thus, fellow citizens, acquiesced myself of the duty under the constitution, by laying before you, as sincerely as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to the measures of most importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common country, or to vindicate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, Dec. 1842.

## FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

The President's Message on paper to much of our paper that we have no room for a Legislative proceedings this week. Our Indianapolis correspondence shows that not much has been done yet. Next week we will publish the report of the committee on the De Kalb and Steuben counties.

CONGRESS.—There is but little doing in Congress, and its proceedings are scarcely noticed in the eastern papers. John Q. Adams has commenced his old abolition pranks, and we suppose intend to interrupt the business of Congress throughout the whole session. It is a great pity his constituents cannot find another representative.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

United States Senator.—Mr. Linn has been elected from Missouri; Mr. Butler from Arkansas; and Mr. Allen from Ohio. Gen. McDuffie has been elected from South Carolina in place of Mr. Preston, resigned; also for six years from 4th March next, when Mr. P.'s term expires.

Mr. Calhoun has sent in his resignation, to take place on the 4th March next—no successor has yet been elected. Mr. Calhoun has been elected from Georgia.

Mr. Benton has published a letter "defining his position" on the presidential question. He says emphatically that he is for Martin Van Buren for President, and against himself for any office whatever, except the one he at present holds. Mr. Benton was induced to make this declaration, in consequence of his having been nominated for the Presidency by a convention in Missouri, and its being stated that this nomination was made at his own instance, and to further his views as a candidate for the Presidency. The nomination, he states, was merely complimentary, and a mark of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Gen. Cass, late minister to France, has returned to the United States. A dinner was given to him by the American residents in Paris previous to his departure. Since his return, the latter has been addressed to him by Hon. Nathaniel Dickerson, informing him that he had been recommended as a candidate for President of the United States by several democratic papers in different parts of the Union, and nominated at a democratic meeting lately held in Harrisburgh; but that from the manner in which his nomination was spoken of by a portion of the whig press, a suspicion had been excited that he was friendly to an U. S. Bank, and favored whig principles. To this Gen. Cass promptly replied, that he had been a member of the democratic party from his youth, was a firm believer in the principles laid down by Jefferson, and had never swerved a single instant from that policy. With respect to a national bank, the country had decided against it, and he did not think the government should charter one; and that though a due degree of credit is useful to the business of the country, a sound specie basis is essential to its permanent prosperity.

From the personal friendship entertained by Gen. Cass towards Gen. Harrison, and the tenor of a letter he wrote on the occasion of the death of the latter, some Whigs have endeavored to create an impression that he had gone over to their party, and he has even been spoken of by some as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Cass is a man of splendid talents and undoubted patriotism and integrity, and is eminently qualified for the elevated post of President of this republic; but if he reach it, it will be the ruin of the democratic national convention. We should not be surprised if he were to be our next candidate. We believe he would run better in the West than any other man we could name; and if he should be nominated we should look upon his election as a national achievement. If the laws were offended, their penalty was fully vindicated; and although the pecuniary amount paid, is worthy of a little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it was hardly to be doubted that it would be gratifying to the brave veteran, now in the retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him.

## THE NORTHERN ROADS.

We would direct the attention of our citizens to the following paragraph from the Laganre Freeman, and ask of them, if they deem the proposition worthy of attention, to do something to forward it.

"FORT WAYNE ROAD.—Much is said, but little done, about improving this road. We now ask, why is it? Why all talk and no action? Let us who are interested in this route, stop talking and commence acting! And to begin, let us have the line examined by a competent engineer, and ascertain what the expense will be to make a good turnpike, or a Macadamized Road, graded as may be thought most proper. To further this, let the friends on the line, as also, the citizens of the city of Fort Wayne, forthwith get up a subscription for this purpose. Friend Tyler, will you and your neighbor Wood lend a helping hand to bring this about immediately?"

We would willingly lend friend Hume's a helping hand in this matter, for we believe it is a subject of vital interest to the region generally, and to our city in particular, but we almost despair of accomplishing any thing, especially if there is to be no action. We have already repeatedly directed public attention to this subject, and though all agree with us on its great importance, none seems willing to stir in the matter. Our citizens appear to be either very independent or very blind in their own interests. We do not know what their indifference ought to be attributed to, in this respect, to avoid themselves of the increase of trade and wealth which our northern friends so liberally tender to us—unless it be, either, that they are rich enough and think that our infant city has trade enough already, or else that they are unwilling to incur the least expense or trouble to secure the offered boon. If, from the want of good roads here, the trade of the north should eventually centre at some other point, more easy of approach, or better with more energetic, enterprising citizens, we might probably be caused to repent our penny wise and pound foolish policy.

## OHIO.

By the following it will be seen that William Shannon has been proclaimed Governor of Ohio, although the Whigs had entertained hopes that the mysterious absence of returns from four of the counties (some of which the Democrats protested at the strength of their express) would have defeated him.

The State-meat of the 10th inst.

"The Senate met in the Hall of the House at 3 o'clock on yesterday afternoon, and counted the votes for Governor, when Mr. Farren, Speaker of the Senate, announced the election of Mr. Shannon for two years. The Whigs were in ecstasies, in the hope that the count would, in adding, leave Governor Shannon, from the fact that no returns had been made by the Clerks of the counties of Richland, Butler, Highland, Montgomery and Paulding. The absence of these returns would have elected Corwin and no mistake. But the returns from Richland had been obtained by express, and the announcement of the vote of the 'Boaks of Ohio, put an end to all their hopes. Shannon was proclaimed elected, to the great joy of the crowd in the galleries and without the hall."

"The Chief vote is given in the proceedings as far as they go, but Butler, Highland, Montgomery and Paulding being absent, the popular vote is greatly reduced, and also Shannon's majority. The official vote published by us some time since, is therefore the nearest correct of any that can now be obtained."

"Every body expresses astonishment, that the result of so important an election, should be left to such a contingency; and no doubt the Legislature will provide by law, against the possibility of such an occurrence in future."

Mr. Smith, clerk of the court in Montgomery county, is a publication in the Dayton Empire, states that he made out the returns and forwarded them to Columbus on the 15th of October. He made out two abstracts, one addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the Speaker of the Senate. The commission for

the sheriff and other county officers were received in a few days after, from which it is evident that the returns arrived safely at Columbus. What, then, has become of them? Have they been suppressed, and a shaming and treasonable attempt made to defeat the will of the people, by withholding the returns of their votes, and forcing on them a Governor whom they had rejected. This affair ought to be looked into: there is evidently some foul play.

## SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 17th, 1842.

Editor Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Dear Sir:—When I wrote to you last, the matter of the contested election was before the House. That question was decided in favor of Dr. Marsh by a vote of 82 to 46. Owing to the strength of the two political parties being so nearly equal in the Legislature this question was considered a very important one, and, as was to be expected, the Whig party are making a great noise about the result, but let the report of the committee on elections, together with the testimony, be published to the world, and they are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of it. The Report of the committee especially (which will furnish the evidence) should be published in every Democratic paper so as to afford every citizen of the State an opportunity of reading it.

I expressed a hope in my last letter to you that I should in due season inform you that we had done something to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. That hope has fled; we have done nothing of importance yet, nor shall we be able to do anything until after the election of a U. S. Senator. The Democrats are ready to go into that election at any time; the House has sent several resolutions to the Senate proposing to go into the election without delay, all of which the Senate have refused to receive by a strict party vote. It is in the power of the Whigs, and I believe it is their intention to stave off the election of a Senator until the next session of the Legislature—they cannot elect Smith, and it is out of the question for them to unite on any other Whig.

The relief laws of last winter may undergo some change by the present Legislature, but not such as will be objectionable to the doctors.

It is generally understood here that State Scrips will be made receivable for all State debts, including of course principal and interest due on Wabash and Erie Canal loans east of Tippecanoe, and excluding Wabash and Erie canal loans west of Tippecanoe. I shall support this measure believing that my constituents will be greatly benefited by the operation of such a law.

We have got through with the election of a judge of this circuit, and of Prosecuting Attorneys for the several circuits in which there were vacancies. E. M. Chamberlain Esq. was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th judicial circuit by a majority of 10 votes; this result is highly complimentary to Mr. Chamberlain as at the time the election was held there was a Whig majority of one vote in the circuit, and besides the Whigs of the north made a tremendous effort to defeat him.

The time for the payment of taxes will be extended and the penalty on delinquents done away with.

I shall write to you frequently, perhaps too often. I have no way of reaching my constituents other than by communications intended for publication in the Sentinel. My district is composed of four counties, and it is out of the question for me to get hold of a sufficient number of documents to furnish all my constituents with intelligence of our doings.

Yours truly,  
J. SINGLEHILL.

## INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1842.


It can no longer be concealed or disguised—the old law of federalism is at work to defeat the wishes of the people of Indiana. Thrice, and four times, has it been attempted by the Whigs of the present session: let in the attempt to bring in the election of United States Senator while several of the Democratic members were absent, and before Dr. Marsh, the legal and rightful representative from De Kalb and Steuben, had taken his seat: 2d in their attempt to retain Beall in his seat, to which he was no more entitled than an inhabitant of Nova Zembla; and lastly, their refusal yesterday and today to go into an election for Senator, when the Senate and House were full with the exception of Dunbar who is confined to his room of pulmonary consumption, and not expected to survive the session; but who could now be brought to the House to vote. Such is the course of the Whig party. Nor is there the slightest excuse or extenuation for such conduct. The Democrats desired only to delay the election till all the members had arrived, and those whom the people had elected, (not such as had been granted into office) should obtain their seats. Yesterday a resolution was adopted in the House to go into an election for Senator at 3 o'clock P. M. but while the Clerk was writing out the message, some one snuck into the Senate Chamber, and interrupted the Whigs of the House's movement, whereupon Mr. Collins immediately moved an adjournment! The ayes and nays were demanded by several Democratic Senators, and while they were being called, the Clerk entered with the message, but the door keeper refused to announce it, and so the Senate adjourned after a half hour's session, for no other purpose than to prevent a choice by the people's representatives of a U. S. Senator in the place of O. H. Smith.

**FASHIONABLE**  
**Millinery Establishment.**

**MRS. PAUL**  
**FASHIONABLE**  
**HAIR-DRESSER,**  
Beyr street, nearly opposite  
the Presbyterian Church.  
**FORT WAYNE.**

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Larchton Hats and Bonnets a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand made to order.

**BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!**



**Encourage Home Manufacture.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has just returned from the north, either with the largest and best at all ever brought to this market, consisting of

K. K. shoes of various qualities,  
 Call shoes of a superior kind,  
 Morocco, &c. &c. &c.  
 together with India Rubber Over Shoes, and a  
 general assortment of Shoe Findings, all of which  
 are guaranteed to satisfy our customers. We stock  
 and most fashionable styles, for the thrifty  
 cash.  
 The fashions of this and the neighboring coun-  
 tries are purchased at the latest and most  
 improved prices, and are offered to our customers at  
 the lowest rates.  
 Dec. 10, 49. A. LINTZ.  
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**FLANNELS**—Scarlet Green And white and white Flannels just received and cheaper than ever at Hamilton & Williams cash store

**159** **W.H. & Co.** - superior Infantic PLOUR, a very superior article, for sale at Hamilton & Williams new store.

**Wooden Ware Baskets &c.**

**C**EDAR and common tubs; wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets.

**HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**

**W**ERKHOES. - French and English Merhina various qualities and colors, usually low

**HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**

**WORE GOODS :**

At the New Cash Store.

able to the present season, which they effect on an unreasonable terms as any other establishment in the country. Their new goods consist of—  
 Planché; Plain and plain Linen, Winter Plain Linen, and Faste. Also, Merinoes, Shetlands, Cottons, &c.  
 Persons wishing to purchase would find it to their advantage to call the new store, corner of Columbus and Clinton street.  
 November 18 1842.

**The Madisonian.**  
 TO OUR FRIENDS,  
 We are making arrangements (this spring, at our Session) which will, we think, secure the Madisonian more universal circulation. Our object is to extend the circulation of this paper, to improve our health, and rendered necessary by the season, to make the Madisonian absolutely necessary. We have therefore engaged the services of one of the best writers of the day, and have appointed an Editor, who will send his whole time to this paper.  
 We have secured correspondents in many of the States, and will keep our readers constantly advised of the political movements throughout the Union.  
 We will exceedingly a condensed report of the pro-

The official transactions of the Government will be published in the *Madisonian* exclusively. The views and purposes of the Executive, in reference to the course and policy of the Administration, will be published in the *Madisonian* exclusively.

The *Principles* of the Madisonian are known to be those of the *Republican Party* of '99. They will be adlated to through sunshine and storm.

Truth and Justice, to exert themselves in behalf of the Missionists, between this and the assembling of Congress, so that the organs of the American people may not be so efficient in repelling our attacks, but in carrying, when necessary, the war into Africa.

We trust that our friends generally will be able to send us additional new subscribers by the numbers.

**TERMS.**  
(ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.)

Daily,	\$10	per annum, or \$1	per month
Tri-weekly,	5	"	"
Weekly,	2	"	"

One paper with which we exchange, we replace only the above one month, and we send ourselves ready at all times to reimburse

Letters (free of postage) to be addressed to  
J. H. JONES,  
Washington, D. C.

---

*Soap and Candles.*

C. Fairchild, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell for cash, or country produce.

**Produce Wanted.**  
**WE** will receive produce at a fair market price, in payment for the fuel.

other "truck" are requested to bring them out immediately. Park, Ford, Wood, &c. will be received any time through the winter.  
Oct. 1, 1842.

Aug 20, 1842.

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# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 26.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

WHOLE NUMBER, 406.

## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S  
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$5.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
1.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.  
\$.50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

IF ALL Letters on business must be post paid,  
or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per  
line for three weeks—Five cents for each three  
subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines  
or over; but no advertisement inserted for less  
than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

## THE MUSE.

### THE COMPASS.

The storm was loud—before the blast  
Our pallid bark was driven;  
Their foaming crests the billows rear'd,  
And not one friendly star appear'd,  
Through all the vaults of heaven.

Yet dauntless still the steersman stood,  
And gazed without a sigh,  
Where, poised on needle bright and slim,  
And lighted by a lantern dim,  
The compass met his eye.

Thence taught his darksome course to steer,  
He treaded not with foot for day;  
But braved the whirlwind's headlong might,  
Nor once, throughout the dismal night,  
To fear or doubt gave way.

And what is oft the Christian's life,  
But storms as dark and drear,  
Through which, without one blithe some ray  
Of worldly bliss to cheer his way,  
He must his vessel steer!

Yet let him ne'er to sorrow yield,  
For in the sacred page  
A compass shines divinely true,  
And, self-illumin'd, greets his view  
Amid the tempest's rage.

Then let him firmly grasp the helm,  
Though loud the billows roar,  
And soon, his tools and troubles past,  
His anchor he shall safely cast,  
On Canaan's happy shore.

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House the standing  
committee he had appointed for the present  
session; to wit:

On *Motions*—Messrs Robinson, Edwards,  
Roe, Jackson, Foulke, Major, and Strain.  
Way and Means—Messrs Davis, of S. W.  
son, Goodnow, White, Dufour, Cuppy and Wil-  
liams.

Judiciary—Brown of M., Matheny, Tingly,  
Davis of M., Rich, Robinson, and Gorman.  
On *Education*—Bradley, Norvell, Bowers,  
Lingle, Thompson, Swyhart, and Hardin.  
On the *State Bank*—Brown of D., Simon-  
son, Charnan, Claypool, Patrick Jones, and  
Meade of F.

Military Affairs—Myers, Steele, Nees, Lew-  
is, Fuller, Summer, and Reel.

State Prison—Simmons, Huckleby, Baker,  
Meeker, Edmondson, Milligan and Parker.

Affairs of the town of Indianapolis—Hillis,  
Cooley, Johnson, Dunn, McCormack, Summers,  
and Mathers.

On *Claims*—Lowe, Hawkins, Brown of W.,  
Coffin, Montague, Stewart and Mitchell.  
On *Roads*—Leslie, Butler of R., Peak, Pri-  
lman, Butterfield, Sloss, and Osborn.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Gorman,  
Carter, O'Neill, Clements, Hiatt, Millikin and  
Hodges.

On *Agriculture*—Logan, Osborn, Leyman,  
Flanagan, Sales, Deany, and Campbell.

On *Corporations*—Hargrove, Williams, Rob-  
erts, Tavin, Brown of R., Marvin and Beall.

Enrolled Bills—Butler and Hawkins.

On *Federal Relations*—Stratton, Dunbar,  
Snook, Shelby, Lee, Gilbert and Wright.

Public Expenditures—Moore of O., Butler of  
V, Brown of R., Francis, Lingle, Snook and  
Norvell.

### JOINT COMMITTEES.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Nelson, Thomp-  
son, and Charnan.

Canal Fund—Messrs. Sloup Wilson, and  
O'Neill.

State Library—Messrs. Wheeler, Nees, and  
Harding.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Speaker announced the following commit-  
tees for dividing the State into Congressional dis-  
tricts:

For the State at large, Mr. Wheeler;  
1st Judicial Circuit, Mr. Lee, man,  
2d " " " Logan,  
3d " " " Shoup,  
4th " " " Butler of V.  
5th " " " Brown of M.  
6th " " " Stratton,  
7th " " " Davis,  
8th " " " Robinson,  
9th " " " Bradley,  
10th " " " Gorman,  
11th " " " Butler of R.  
12th " " " Mitchell.

### SENATE.

The chair announced the following standing  
committees:

On *Electors*—Messrs Bright, Collins, Mitchell,  
Erwin, Harris, Farmers and West.

Finance—Messrs Parker, Reed, Collett, Ho-  
over, Collins, Kennedy, Morgan, Erwin and  
Shanklin.

Judiciary—Harris, Wright, Bright, McGoug-  
hey, Gregory, Pitcher; Collins, Kelso, Cornett  
and Deffen.

Federal Relations—Ewing, West, Aker,  
Burke, Hatfield, Buell, Carr of J., Davis and  
Reber.

Education—Cornett, Farmer, Shanks, Ritch-  
ey, Smith, Stanford, Bradley, and Carr of D.

Military Affairs—Tannehill, Kelso, Mitchell,  
Snook, Stanford, Dunn and Cotton.

Roads—Harrison, Alexander, Carr of J.,  
Pennington, Odell, Hoover, Miller, Parks, and  
Watts.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Harris,  
Wright Tannehill, Aker, Bright, Mount, Ritch-  
ey, Gregory, Cotton, Hoover, Dobson Shanks,  
Collett and Sinclair.

Town of Indianapolis—West, Alexander,  
Stanford, Morgan and Ritchey.

Claim—Dobson, Buell, Duzan, Bradley Peg-  
nington Burke, Herriman, Carr of L. and Da-  
vis.

State Prison—Read, Watts, Hatfield, Alex-  
ander, Hagan, Hoover, and Ritchey.

Unfinished Business—Morgan, Aker, and  
Collett.

State Library—Carr of J., Deffen, Farmer,  
Dobson and Moffatt.

Public Buildings—Moffatt, Pennington  
Burke, Miller and Shanks.

State Bank Collins, Reeve, Ewing, West, Od-  
ell, Watts, Deffen, Bright, Hoover, Carr of  
L. Pitcher, Sinclair and Moffatt.

Agriculture—Watts, Mitchell, Parks, Pen-  
nington, Reeve, Farmer, Carr of J., Duzan  
and Tannehill.

Corporations—Miller, Wright, Gregory Read,  
Deffen, Hatfield, Cotton and Sinclair.

Enrolled Bills—Reeve and Gregory.

Engrossed Bills—Mitchell and Buell.

JOINT COMMITTEES  
On Public Buildings—Messrs Archer, Buell,  
and Pennington.

Canal Fund—Kelso, Cotton and Hatfield.

State Library—Reeve, Parks and Mitchell.

The Chair announced the following committee  
on districting the State.

Mr. Bright for the State at large;  
1st Circuit, Mr. Buell,  
2d " " " Read,  
3d " " " Kelso,  
4th " " " Miller,  
5th " " " Alexander,  
6th " " " Parker,  
7th " " " Collett,  
8th " " " Harris,  
9th " " " Mitchell,  
10th " " " Dobson,  
11th " " " Aker,  
12th " " " Sinclair.

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Argus gives the official returns from all  
the Counties of the State. It will be seen falls only  
eighteen below TWENTY-TWO thousand.—  
The abolition vote is increased since 1840 from  
2,662 to 7,262, a gain of 4,600.

COUNTIES.	Bouck.	Bradish.
Albany,	6076	6272
Allegany,	3247	3693
Broome,	2228	2010
Cattaraugus,	2486	2583
Chautauque,	5046	4370
Chemung,	3226	5070
Chemango,	2304	1534
Clinton,	4122	3757
Columbia,	1903	1571
Cortland,	4278	3362
Columbia,	2229	2248
Delaware,	3526	2028
Dutchess,	4661	3995
Essex,	4165	4955
Franklin,	1639	2049
Fulton and Hamilton,	1296	1354
Genesee,	1831	1865
Greene,	2022	2963
Herkimer,	3026	2928
Jefferson,	3802	2430
King,	5635	4774
Lewis,	3725	3324
Livingston,	1716	1519
Madison,	2515	33 6
Monroe,	3883	3206
Montgomery,	3220	5405
New York,	2561	3448
Niagara,	23017	19975
Ontario,	2278	2630
Oneida,	6855	5553
Orangetown,	6585	6024
Orange,	3460	3770
Orleans,	4148	3293
Oswego,	2103	2143
Putnam,	4913	3365
Queens,	4949	3640
Richmond,	1453	615
Rockland,	2625	2077
Saratoga,	5437	5396
Schoharie,	989	814
Schenectady,	1030	807
Schoharie,	3453	3813
Seneca,	4864	3919
St. Lawrence,	1699	1456
Schoharie,	3375	2179
Seneca,	2542	1976
St. Lawrence,	4393	3236
Schoharie,	2869	1338
Schoharie,	1470	1117
Schoharie,	2262	1781
Schoharie,	3519	3395
Schoharie,	3887	3351
Schoharie,	1497	1143
Schoharie,	3012	4088
Schoharie,	4010	3558
Schoharie,	3786	3109
Schoharie,	1869	2163
Schoharie,	1979	1621
Total,	208070	186,088
Bouck's majority,	186088	
Bouck's majority,	21,982	

Col. Johnson.—It is not our habit to no-  
tice the advent of distinguished men. But it  
gives us pleasure to state for the satisfac-  
tion of his friends everywhere who read the  
Globe, that the veteran soldier and statesman  
Col. Johnson, reached this city a few days  
since in fine health, from a tour through  
Pennsylvania and New York. He was  
everywhere received with the most affec-  
tionate greetings by the people. We have no  
doubt thousands in every section felt the  
consequences of the void left by his absence  
from Congress. He was the pack-horse  
business of multitudes not his immediate  
constituents, for whom he readily volunteer-  
ed his services. We never saw the Colonel  
sturdier. He has a dozen campaigns in him  
yet.—Globe.

LACONIC.—We find the following sketch  
of a brief confab which passed in the streets  
of Washington the other day between Col.  
Johnson and Gen Scott, reported in Ken-  
nedy's Expositor. It is the prettiest spec-  
imen of laconic we have met this many a day.  
Gen. Scott.—Well, Colonel, I suppose  
you expect to get the Democratic nomina-  
tion?

Col. Johnson.—In one contingency.  
General I have not the least doubt of it.  
Gen. Scott.—What is that, Colonel?

Col. Johnson.—Why if the whigs nomi-  
nate you, the Democrats will me to beat you.

The Ruling Passion.—A very old lady  
in this city, who has been from her youth a  
devoted admirer of the 'Statesman of Ken-  
tucky,' on reading Miller's prediction of the  
general smash in 1843, exclaimed, 'I knew  
it! I always said some damned thing or other  
would happen to prevent Clay's election!'

## President's Message.

To the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our  
profound gratitude to the great Creator of  
all things for numberless favors conferred  
upon us as a People. Blessed with genial  
seasons, the husbandman has his garner  
filled with abundance, and the necessities of  
life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in  
every direction. While in some other na-  
tions steady and industrious labor can hardly  
find the means of subsistence, the greatest  
evil which we have to encounter, is a sur-  
plus of production beyond the home demand,  
which seeks, and with difficulty finds a  
market in other regions. The health of the  
country, with partial exceptions has for  
the past year been well preserved; and under  
their free and wise institutions, the United  
States are rapidly advancing toward the  
consummation of the high destiny which an  
overruling Providence seems to have marked  
out for them. Exempt from domestic con-  
vulsion, and at peace with the world, we are  
left free to consult as to the best means of  
securing and advancing the happiness of the  
People. Such are the circumstances under  
which you now assemble in your respective  
chambers, and which should lead us to unite  
in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being  
who made us, and who preserves us as a Na-  
tion.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the  
happy change in the aspect of our foreign  
affairs since my last annual message.—  
Causes of complaint at that time existed  
between the United States and Great Brit-  
ain, which, attended by irritating circum-  
stances, threatened most seriously the public  
peace. The difficulty of adjusting, amicably,  
the questions at issue between the two  
countries, was in no small degree augmen-  
ted by the lapse of time since they had their  
origin. The opinions entertained by the ex-  
ecutive on several of the leading topics in  
dispute, were frankly set forth in the Mes-  
sage at the opening of your late session.—  
The appointment of a special minister by  
Great Britain to the United States with power  
to negotiate upon most of the points of  
difference, indicated a desire on her part am-  
icably to adjust them, and that minister was  
met by the Executive in the same spirit  
which had dictated his mission. The treaty  
consequent thereon, having been duly ratified  
by the two Governments, a copy, together  
with the correspondence which accompa-  
nied it, is herewith communicated: I trust  
that whilst you may see in it nothing objec-  
tionable, it may be the means of preserving,  
for an indefinite period, the amicable rela-  
tions happily existing between the two  
Governments. The question of peace or  
war between the United States and Great  
Britain is a question of the deepest interest,  
not only to themselves, but to the civilized  
world since it is scarcely possible that a war  
could exist between them without endan-  
gering the peace of Christendom. The im-  
mediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves  
will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile  
enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of  
interruption, adventures its speculations in  
the most distant sea, and, freighted with the  
diversified productions of every land, returns  
to bless our own.—There is nothing in the  
treaty which, in the slightest degree, com-  
promises the honor or integrity of either na-  
tion. Next to the settlement of the bound-  
ary line, which must always be a matter of  
difficulty between states as between individ-  
uals, the question which seemed to threaten  
the greatest embarrassment, was that con-  
nected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent  
it was expressly declared that 'whereas the  
traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the prin-  
ciples of humanity and justice; and whereas  
both His Majesty and the United States are  
desirous of continuing their efforts to pro-  
mote its abolition, it is hereby agreed that  
both the contracting parties shall use their  
best endeavors to accomplish so desirable  
an object.' In the enforcement of the laws  
and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a  
practice had threatened to grow upon the  
part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation  
ships sailing under the American flag, which  
while it seriously involved our maritime  
rights, would subject to vexation a branch  
of our trade which was daily increasing,  
and which required the fostering care  
of the Government. And although Lord  
Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the  
American Envoys at London, expressly dis-  
claimed all rights to detain the American ship  
on the high seas, even if found with a cargo  
of slaves on board, and restricted the British  
pretension to a mere claim to visit and en-  
quire, yet it could not well be discerned by  
the Executive of the United States how such  
visit and enquiry could be made without in-  
terruption to the trade. It was regarded as the  
right of search, presented only in a new form  
and expressed in different words; and I there-  
fore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare  
in my annual message to Congress, that no  
such concession could be made, and that the  
United States had both the will and ability to  
enforce their own laws and to protect their  
flag from being used for purposes wholly for-  
bidden by those laws and obnoxious to the  
moral censure of the world.

Taking the message as his letter of in-  
structions, our then Minister at Paris felt  
himself required to assume the same ground  
in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his  
duty to present to M. Guizot, through him  
to the King of the French, against what has  
been called the Quintuple treaty; and his  
conduct, in this respect, met with the appro-  
val of this Government. In close conformity  
with these views, the eighth article of  
the treaty was framed; which provides that  
'each nation shall keep aloof in the African  
seas a force not less than eighty guns, to  
act separately and apart, under instructions  
from their respective Governments, and for  
the enforcement of their respective laws and  
obligations.' From this it will be seen that  
the ground assumed in the message has been  
fully maintained, at the same time that the  
stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be  
carried out in good faith by the two coun-  
tries, and that all pretence is removed for  
interference with our government. While  
therefore the United States have been stand-  
ing up for the freedom of the seas, they

have not thought proper to make that a pre-  
text for avoiding a fulfillment of their treaty  
stipulations, or a ground for giving counte-  
nance to a trade repugnant by our laws. A  
similar arrangement by the other great pow-  
ers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the  
slave trade, without the interpolation of any  
new principle into the maritime code. We  
may be permitted to hope that the example  
thus set will be followed by some, if not all  
of them. We thereby also afford suitable  
protection to the fair trader in those seas,  
thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates  
of a sound policy, and complying with the  
claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause  
for congratulation, if the treaty could have  
embraced all subjects calculated in future to  
lead to a misunderstanding between the two  
Governments. The Territory of the United  
States, commonly called the Oregon Terri-  
tory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of  
the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of  
which Great Britain lays claim, begins to at-  
tract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and  
the tide of the population which has reclaim-  
ed what was so lately an unbroken wilder-  
ness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing  
to flow over those vast districts which stretch  
from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific  
Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of  
individual rights to these lands sound policy  
dictates that every effort should be resorted  
to by the two Governments, to settle their  
respective claims. It became manifest at an  
early hour of the late negotiations, that  
any attempt for the time being satisfactorily  
to determine those rights, would lead to a  
protracted discussion; which might embrace  
in its failure other more pressing matters,  
and the Executive did not regard it as proper  
to waive all the advantages of an honorable  
adjustment of other difficulties of great mag-  
nitude and importance, because this, not so  
immediately pressing, stood in the way.—  
Although the difficulty referred to may not  
for several years to come involve the peace  
of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to  
urge on Great Britain the importance of its  
early settlement. Nor will other matters of  
commercial importance to the two countries  
be overlooked; and I have good reason to  
believe that it will comport with the policy  
of England, as it does with that of the United  
States, to seize upon this moment, when  
most of the causes of friction passed away,  
to cement the peace and unity of the two  
countries by wisely removing all grounds of  
probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our re-  
lations continue on the most amicable foot-  
ing. Treaties now existing with them  
should be rigidly observed, and every oppor-  
tunity, compatible with the interests of the  
United States, should be seized upon to en-  
large the basis of commercial intercourse.  
Peace with all the world is the true founda-  
tion of our policy, which can only be render-  
ed permanent by the practice of equal and  
impartial justice to all. Our great desire  
should be to enter only into that rivalry which  
looks to the general good, in the cultivation  
of the sciences, the enlargement of the field  
for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and  
the spread of commerce—that great civil-  
izer—to every land and sea. Carefully ab-  
staining from interference in all questions  
exclusively referring themselves to the polit-  
ical interests of Europe, we may be permit-  
ted to hope an equal exemption from the in-  
terference of European Governments, in  
what relates to the States of the American  
Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commission-  
ers on the part of the United States, under  
the Convention with the Mexican Repub-  
lic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to  
the proper department a final report in re-  
lation to the proceedings of the commission.  
From this it appears that the total amount  
awarded to the claimants by the commission-  
ers and the umpire appointed under that  
convention, was two millions twenty six thou-  
sand and seventy nine dollars and sixty eight  
cents.

The arbiters having considered that his  
functions were required by the convention to  
terminate at the same time with those of the  
commissioners, returned to the board undecid-  
ed for want of time, claims which had  
been allowed by the American Commissioners,  
to the amount of nine hundred and twenty  
eight thousand six hundred and twenty  
eight cents. Other claims, in which the  
amount sought to be recovered was three mil-  
lions three hundred and thirty-six thousand  
eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and  
five cents, were submitted to the board, too  
late for its consideration. The Minister of  
the United States at Mexico, has been duly  
authorized to make demand for the payment  
of the awards according to the terms of the  
convention, and the provision of the act of  
Congress of the 12th of June, 1840.—He  
has also been instructed to communicate to  
that Government the expectations of the  
Government of the United States in relation  
to those claims which were not disposed of  
according to the provisions of the conven-  
tion, and all others of citizens of the United  
States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other in-  
structions, to be followed by him in case the  
Government of Mexico should not find itself  
in a condition to make present payment of  
the amount of the award, in specie or its  
equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that infor-  
mation, which is esteemed favorable, both to  
a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reason-  
able provision for other claims, has been re-  
cently received from Mr. Thompson, the  
Minister of the United States, who, has  
promptly and efficiently executed the instruc-  
tions of this Government, in regard to this  
important subject.

The citizens of the United States who ac-  
companied the late Texas expedition to San-  
ta Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and  
held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all  
been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between  
the department of State and the Mexican  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the com-  
plaint of Mexico that citizens of the United  
States were permitted to give aid to the in-  
habitants of Texas and the war existing be-  
tween her and that Republic. Copies of  
this correspondence are herewith communi-  
cated to Congress, together with letters on  
the same subject, addressed to the diploma-

tic corps at Mexico, by the American Min-  
ister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate  
the mission of the United States to that Gov-  
ernment by accrediting to this a minister of  
the same rank as that of the Representative  
of the United States in Mexico. From the  
circumstances connected with this mission,  
favorable results are anticipated from it. It  
is so obviously for the interest of both coun-  
tries as neighbors and friends that all just  
causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be  
removed, that it is to be hoped neither  
will omit or delay the employment of any  
practicable and honorable means to accom-  
plish that end!

The affairs pending between this Govern-  
ment and several others of the States of this  
hemisphere formerly under the dominion of  
Spain, have again, within the past year, been  
materially obstructed by the military revolu-  
tions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the treaty between the  
United States and the Republic of Ecu-  
ador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been  
exchanged, and that instrument has been du-  
ly promulgated on the part of this Govern-  
ment. Copies are now communicated to  
Congress with a view to enable that body to  
make such changes in the laws applicable to  
our intercourse with that Republic, as may  
be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the govern-  
ment of Chili for the payment of the claim  
on account of the illegal detention of the  
brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This  
Government has reason to expect that other  
claims of our citizens against Chili will be  
hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been al-  
together exempt from those convulsions  
which so constantly afflict the neighboring re-  
publics. Disturbances which so recently  
broke out are, however, now understood to  
be quieted. But these occurrences, by  
threatening the stability of the Government,  
or by causing incessant and violent change  
in them, or in the persons who administer  
them, tend greatly to retard provisions of a  
just indemnity for losses and injuries suffer-  
ed by the individual subjects or citizens of  
other States.—The Government of the U.  
States will feel it to be its duty, however  
to consent to no delay not unavoidable in mak-  
ing satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sus-  
tained by its own citizens. Many years hav-  
ing in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and  
effectual course of proceeding will be de-  
manded of the respective governments  
against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harassing and expensive  
war which so long prevailed with the Indian  
tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida,  
has happily been terminated; whereby our  
army has been relieved from a service of the  
most disagreeable character, and the treasury  
from a large expenditure. Some casual  
outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to  
the close proximity of border settlers and the  
Indians, but these, as in all other cases,  
may be left to the care of the local author-  
ities, aided, when occasion may require, by  
the forces of the United States. A sufficient  
number of troops will be maintained in Fl-  
orida, so long as the remotest apprehensions  
of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be  
limited rather to the garrisoning of the nec-  
essary posts, than to the maintenance of  
active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a  
territory, so long retarded in its growth, will  
now speedily recover from the evils incident  
to a protracted war, exhibiting in the increas-  
ed amount of its rich productions, true evi-  
dences of returning wealth and prosperity.  
By the practice of rigid justice towards the  
numerous Indian tribes residing within our  
territorial limits, and the exercise of a pa-  
ternal vigilance over their interests, protect-  
ing them against fraud and intrusion, and at  
the same time using every proper expedient  
to induce among them the arts of civilized  
life, we may fondly hope not only to wean  
them from their love for war, but to inspire  
them with a love for peace and all its occu-  
pations. With several of the tribes great progress  
in civilizing them has already been  
made. The schoolmaster and the mission-  
ary are found side by side, and the remnants  
of what were once numerous and powerful  
nations may yet be preserved as the build-  
ings of a new name for themselves and their  
posterity.

The balance in the treasury on the first  
of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount de-  
posited with the States, trust funds and in-  
demnities) was \$239,483.69. The receipts into  
the treasury during the three first quar-  
ters of the present year, from all sources,  
amount to \$26,616,653.78; of which more  
than fourteen millions were received from  
public lands. The receipts for the fourth  
quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions;  
of which four millions are expected from  
customs, and three millions and a half from  
loans and treasury notes. The expenditures  
of the first three quarters of the present year  
exceed 20 millions; and those estimated for  
the fourth quarter amount to about eight  
millions; and it is anticipated there will be  
a deficiency of half a million on the first of  
January next—but the amount of outstand-  
ing warrants (estimated at \$800,000) will  
leave an actual balance of about \$224,000  
in the treasury. Among the expenditures  
of the year, are more than eight millions for  
the public debt, and \$600,000 on account of  
the distribution to the States of the proceeds  
of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat  
hastily and hurriedly passed near the close  
of the late session of Congress. That it  
should have defects, can therefore be sur-  
prising to no one. To remedy such defects  
as may be found to exist in many of its nu-  
merous provisions, will not fail to claim your  
serious attention. It may well merit inquiry  
whether the exaction of all duties in cash  
does not call for the introduction of a sys-  
tem



be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein the lands lie, are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one, and it would be more conducive of the public interest, than a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements on the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the Lakes, merits, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defenses. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation of the present year is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included \$400,000, for the purchase of clothing, which when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object.

To this may be also added \$50,000, asked to cover arrears of past years, and \$250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operation of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and coal, so as to prevent fraud and impurity.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired has, during the current year, been successfully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness.

There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,000 for the year 1844 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction of the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this inquiry could readily be answered.

The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from over action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects.

Between the year 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money, since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money, was thrown upon the country; and an over issue, which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of states and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

In view of the fact that in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$83,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first of January 1837, being stated at \$149,185,800,) aided

by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were enriched with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States, the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans, no one can be surprised at the apparent but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land, and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—extending as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period, antecedent to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements of the part of their debtors. Apart from which if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People and the States, and therefore, virtually by the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to their trust, and to be followed by the President with an expostion of the causes of such removal, should it occur.

It is proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the states, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at its own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills, which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on \$10,000,000 keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.

In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange unless prohibited by the state in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and bona fide basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was further more proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of such exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or if in place of the contemplated dealing in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent, to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium I cannot but doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade, and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than to pay the debts of the Government with redeemable paper of the Government; in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors, Treasury notes which under law it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to col-

lect what is due to it, or pay what it owes be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of what is called the Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a medium to the country, and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of the law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor.

To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress, is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact, that the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time such a violation involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong doors, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1st. Gold and silver. 2d. The paper of state institutions; or, 3d. A representative of precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issue of local institutions, for unavocably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present public state of public sentiment, lies between and exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the treasury on a footing of the highest respectability is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the aid fund, as the basis for the negotiation of loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large and indebtedness of the states, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization and of our actual responsibilities.

It was not the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in his power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American markets, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Government of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtained loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

It would be unprofitable to look further in to this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing the debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a government the strongest in the world, because emulating a popular will, and firmly rooted in the

affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a government to have resorted to the caputulation of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfeigned distrust in its good faith; or a purpose, to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consulting to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object.

The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be ready sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can it fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effect upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these blessings would flow from the measure—but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on Gen. Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or expedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard among the glister of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional leisure to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were enforced, their majesty was fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of a little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in the retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgement placed him. There are cases in which public functions may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which awards and maintains the authority of the law and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of Gen. Jackson among those of the great Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man in who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American people.

I have thus, fellow citizens, acquitted myself of the duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to the measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common consistency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, Dec. 1842.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.  
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

The President's Message occupies so much of our paper that we have no room for Legislative proceedings this week. Our Indianapolis correspondence shows that not much has been done yet. Next week we will publish the report of the committee on the De Kalb and Steuben contested seat.

CONGRESS.—There is but little doing in Congress, and its proceedings are scarcely noticed in the eastern papers. John Q. Adams has commenced his old abolition pranks, and we suppose intends to interrupt the business of Congress throughout the whole session. It is a great pity his constituents cannot find another representative.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill for the relief of the Bankrupt Law.

United States Senators.—Mr. Linn has been re-elected from Missouri; Mr. Sevier from Arkansas; and Mr. Allen from Ohio. Gen. McDuffie has been elected from South Carolina in place of Mr. Preston, resigned; also for six years from 4th March next, when Mr. P.'s term expires.—Mr. Calhoun has sent in his resignation, to take place on the 4th March next—no successor has yet been elected. Mr. Colquitt has been elected from Georgia.

Mr. Benton has published a letter "defining his position" on the presidential question. He says emphatically that he is for Martin Van Buren for President, and against himself for any office whatever, except the one he at present holds. Mr. Benton was induced to make this declaration, in consequence of his having been nominated for the Presidency by a convention in Missouri, and its being stated that this nomination was made at his own instance, and to further his views as a candidate for the Presidency. The nomination, he states, was merely complimentary, and a mark of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Gen. Cass, late minister to France, has returned to the United States. A dinner was given to him by the American residents in Paris previous to his departure. Since his return, a letter has been addressed to him by Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, informing him that he had been recommended as a candidate for President of the United States by several democratic papers in different parts of the Union, and nominated at a democratic meeting lately held in Harrisburgh; but that from the manner in which his nomination was spoken of by a portion of the whig press, a suspicion had been excited that he was friendly to an U. S. Bank, and favored whig principles. To this Gen. Cass promptly replied, that he had been a member of the democratic party from his youth, was a firm believer in the principles laid down by Jefferson, and had never swerved a single instant from that faith. With respect to a national bank, the country had decided against it, and he did not think the government should charter one; and that though a due degree of credit is useful to the business of the country, a sound specie basis is essential to its permanent prosperity.

From the personal friendship entertained by Gen. Cass towards Gen. Harrison, and the tenor of a letter he wrote on the occasion of the death of the latter, some Whigs have endeavored to create an impression that he had gone over to their party, and he has even been spoken of by some as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Cass is a man of splendid talents and undoubted patriotism and integrity, and is eminently qualified for the elevated post of President of this republic; but if he reach it, it will be as the nominee of the democratic national convention. We should not be surprised if he were to be our next candidate. We believe he would run better in the West than any other man we could name; and if he should be nominated we should look upon his election as certain.

THE NORTHERN ROADS.

We would direct the attention of our citizens to the following paragraph from the Lagrange Freeman, and ask of them, if they deem the proposition worthy of attention, to do something to forward it.

"FORT WAYNE ROAD.—Much is said, but little done, about improving this road. We now ask, why is it so? Why all talk and no action? Let us who are interested on this route, stop talking and commence acting! And to begin, let us have the line examined by a competent engineer, and ascertain what the expense will be to make a good turnpike, or a McAdams Road, graded as may be thought most proper. To further this, let the friends on the line, as also, the citizens of the city of Fort Wayne, forthwith get up a subscription for this purpose. Friend Tiger, will you and your neighbor Wood lend a helping hand to bring this about immediately?"

We would willingly lend friend Hemenway a helping hand in this matter, for we believe it is a subject of vital interest to this region generally, and to our city in particular; but we almost despair of accomplishing any thing, especially if there is aught to pay. We have already repeatedly directed public attention to this subject, and though all agree with us on its vast importance, none seem willing to stir in the matter. Our citizens appear to be either very independent or very blind to their own interests. We do not know what their indifference ought to be attributed to, in thus neglecting to avail themselves of the increase of trade and wealth which our northern friends so liberally tender to us—unless it be, either, that they are rich enough and think that our infant city has trade enough already, or else that they are unwilling to incur the least expense or trouble to secure the offered boon. If, from the want of good roads here, the trade of the north should eventually centre at some other point, more easy of approach, or blessed with more energetic, enterprising citizens, we might probably see cause to repent our penny wise and pound foolish policy.

OHIO.

By the following it will be seen that Wilson Shannon has been proclaimed Governor of Ohio, although the Whigs had entertained hopes that the mysterious absence of returns from five of the counties, (some of which the Democrats procured at the eleventh hour by an express,) would have defeated his election. The Statesman of the 10th inst. says:—

"The Senate met in the Hall of the House at 3 o'clock on yesterday afternoon, and counted the votes for Governor, when Mr. Farran, Speaker of the Senate, announced the election of Mr. Shannon for two years. The Whigs were in ecstasies, in the hope that the count would, in adding, leave Corwin Governor still, from the fact that no returns had been made by the Clerks of the counties of Richland, Butler, Highland, Montgomery and Paulding. The absence of these returns would have elected Corwin, no mistake. But the returns from Richland had been obtained by express, and the announcement of the vote of the 'Berks' of Ohio, put an end to all their hopes. Shannon was proclaimed elected, to the great joy of the crowd in the galleries and without the bar.

"The official vote is given in the proceedings so far as they go, but Butler, Highland, Montgomery and Paulding being absent, the popular vote is greatly reduced, and also Shannon's majority. The official vote published by us some time since, is therefore the nearest correct of any that can now be obtained.

"Every body expresses astonishment, that the result of so important an election, should be left to such a contingency; and no doubt the Legislature will provide by law, against the possibility of such an occurrence in future."

Mr. Smith, clerk of the court in Montgomery county, in a publication in the Dayton Empire, states that he made out the returns and forwarded them to Columbus on the 16th of October. He made out two abstracts, one addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the Speaker of the Senate. The commissions for

the sheriff and other county officers were received in a few days after, from which it is evident that the returns arrived safely at Columbus. What, then, has become of them? Have they been suppressed, and a daring and treasonable attempt made to defeat the will of the people, by withholding the returns of their votes, and forcing on them a Governor whom they had rejected. This affair ought to be looked into; there is evidently some foul play.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 17th, 1842.

Editor Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Dear sir:—When I wrote to you last, the matter of the contested election was before the House. That question was decided in favor of Dr. Marsh by a vote of 33 to 48. Owing to the strength of the two political parties being so nearly equal in the Legislature this question was considered a very important one, and, as was to be expected, the Whig party are making a great noise about the result; but let the report of the committee on elections, together with the testimony, be published to the world, and they are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of it. The Report of the committee especially (which sets forth the evidence) should be published in every Democratic paper so as to afford every citizen of the State an opportunity of reading it.

I expressed a hope in my last letter to you that I should be able soon to inform you that we had done something to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.—That hope has fled; we have done nothing of importance yet, nor shall we be able to do anything until after the election of a U. States Senator. The Democrats are ready to go into that election at any time; the House has sent several resolutions to the Senate proposing to go into the election without delay, all of which the Senate have refused to reciprocate by a strict party vote.—It is in the power of the Whigs, and I believe it is their intention to stave off the election of a Senator until the next session of the Legislature;—they cannot elect Smith, and it is out of the question for them to unite on any other Whig.

The relief laws of last winter may undergo some change by the present Legislature, but not such as will be objectionable to the doctors.

It is generally understood here that State Scrips will be made receivable for all State dues, including of course principal and interest due on Wabash and Erie Canal lands east of Tippecanoe, and excluding Wabash and Erie canal lands west of Tippecanoe. I shall support this measure believing that my constituents will be greatly benefited by the operation of such a law.

We have got through with the election of a Judge of this circuit, and of Prosecuting Attorneys for the several circuits in which there were vacancies. E. M. Chamberlain Esq. was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th Judicial circuit by a majority of 10 votes; this result is highly complimentary to Mr. Chamberlain as at the time the election was held there was a Whig majority of one in joint ballot; and besides the Whigs of the north made a tremendous effort to defeat him.

The time for the payment of taxes will be extended and the penalty on delinquents done away with.

I shall write to you frequently, perhaps too often. I have no way of reaching my constituents other than by communications intended for publication in the Sentinel.—My district is composed of four counties, and it is out of the question for me to get hold of a sufficient number of documents to furnish all my constituents with intelligence of our doings.

Yours truly,  
J. SINCLEAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1842.

MR. TIGER:—It can no longer be concealed or disguised—the old heaven of federalism is at work to defeat the wishes of the people of Indiana. Thrice, and four times, has it been attempted by the Whigs of the present session: 1st in the attempt to bring on the election of United States Senator while several of the Democratic members were absent, and before Doct. Marsh, the legal and rightful representative from De Kalb and Steuben, had taken his seat; 2d in their attempt to retain Beall in his seat, to which he was no more entitled than an inhabitant of Nova Zembla; and lastly, their refusal of yesterday and today to go into an election for Senator, when the Senate and House were full, with the exception of Dunbar who is confined to his room of pulmonary consumption, and not expected to survive the session; but who could now be brought to the House to vote. Such is the course of the Whig party. Nor is there the slightest excuse or extenuation for such conduct. The Democrats desired only to delay the election till all the members had arrived, and those whom the people had elected, (not such as had been gambled into office,) should obtain their seats. Yesterday a resolution was adopted in the House to go into an election for Senator at 3 o'clock P. M. but while the Clerk was writing out the message, some coon sneaked into the Senate Chamber, and apprized the Whigs of the House's movement, whereupon Mr. Collins immediately moved an adjournment! The ayes and nays were demanded by several Democratic Senators, and while they were being called, the Clerk entered with the message, but the door keeper refused to announce it, and so the Senate adjourned after a half hours session, for no other purpose than to prevent a choice by the people's representative of a U. S. Senator in the place of O. H. Smith.







